

DAILY RECORD-UNION

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France must pay thirty francs per hectoliter, but upon the same article from England is imposed but fifteen francs. Cotton tissues of the United States sent direct to France bear about three times the duty with which they are punished when sent from Great Britain, and so of other articles. Goods coming from countries that treat Austrian or Hungarian vessels as if they were under discrimination, are subject by Austria and Hungary to an additional import of 30 per cent. If the goods are of the free list, then a special ad valorem duty is levied upon them. The principle applied enables countries with unsatisfactory commercial relations against the latter for not placing the discriminating tariff upon an equal footing with the most favored nations, and in other words, it is an indirect method of forcing concessions granted only by special treaties of a reciprocal nature. The United States have not regarded such treaties as discriminations against those with whom like arrangements have not been made. As the committee puts it: "The right to purchase by just reciprocity from other nations privileges equivalent to those we give has been asserted, and thus far successfully maintained, without admitting to the same privileges all those nations with whom we have treaties containing the most favored nation clause." But we cannot claim to share in privileges established by reciprocal commercial arrangements between other nations which have been acquired only by purchase. The committee therefore conclude that our only remedy is by diplomatic negotiation, and it is therefore simply a question of expediency or commercial policy. We cannot justify discriminations against countries with which we have not conventional tariff arrangements, say the committee, and in this view there must be no concession.

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